

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
moderate west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest, 46.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

CRUSHING PEACE TERMS HANDED GERMANS; CLEMENCEAU ASSURES THEY ARE LASTING; ENEMY SULLEN, BUT PLEDGES REPARATION

WILSON CALLS CONGRESS INTO SESSION MAY 19

Urgent Business of Nation
Is Given as Reason by
President.

TO RUSH LEGISLATION

Organization of Both Houses
Starts at Once to Clear
Way for Treaty

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Announcement was made to-day at the White House by Secretary Tumulty that President Wilson had issued a call by cable for Congress to meet in extra session on Monday, May 19. The announcement brought quick rejoicing to the ranks of Republican Senators who have been chafing at the delay to legislative business which they believe is imperative.

Rapid plans were made by the Republican leaders for speedy organization and quick action on pressing national problems. Appropriation bills, railroad and wire control legislation are to be rushed in both bodies and the Senate cleared for consideration of the peace treaty and the League of Nations.

Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, issued a call for an assembly in party conference of Republican Senators May 14 at 11 A. M. in the caucus room at the Capitol. This conference will devote itself to organization and will avoid any possible friction over the League of Nations. House organization is fairly well agreed upon.

Text of Proclamation.
The proclamation of President Wilson follows:

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the District of Columbia on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 7th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON,
By the President,
Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State.

Republicans Gain Point.

In issuing the proclamation the President compromised his declaration made when he left the Capitol on March 4 that no extra session would be called until his return to the United States. He will not be here for the opening of the session and it is likely that he will have to abandon his own precedent of addressing the Congress in person and send his message to be delivered by the Clerk of the House.

The call and the date were both due, it is generally believed, to the insistence of Secretary of the Treasury Glass and other executives that relief for the executive branches of the Government from the conditions arising from delayed appropriation measures was necessary. Consequently Republicans who blocked action on certain of appropriation bills in the last Congress have in a measure won their point. No official statement is forthcoming as to what prompted the call or the date, but it is unofficially hinted that the President was delayed too much beyond his earlier expectations to make stick his declaration of no extra session until his return.

Much legislation of momentous economic importance is to be considered at the session. The revenue situation, which has been a disturbing factor in the business world for the last two years, will be let alone except probably for the repeal of the so-called luxury tax schedule. House and Senate will both take up immediately the appropriation for relief of the Railroad Administration, which was filibustered to death in the closing days of the last Congress. Permanent railroad legislation for return of the roads will then be taken up. Repeal of the authorization for wire control and other war

Wilson Pledges Himself to Ask Aid for France

THE Committee on Public Information made the following announcement here yesterday:

In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the Senate of the United States, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the Parliament of Great Britain an engagement, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany.

U. S. AND ALLIES PLAN ALLIANCE

Pact Being Made With France
and Britain to Prevent German Aggression.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED

Senate Must Pass on Action
to Make It Binding—Wilson Calls Pershing.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 7.—Reports of an alliance between the United States, France and Great Britain, supplementing the Peace Treaty, have developed the fact that while no offensive or defensive alliance is contemplated, yet the chiefs of the three Governments are discussing such a pact, or an agreement to meet the French demand for military security against renewed German aggression.

Such a plan would, if formulated, be submitted to the United States Congress for such action as Congress might see fit to take. It is said that this is in no sense a treaty, such being, of course, beyond the President's constitutional powers, but in the nature of a statement of facts relating to the French claims. Neither does it contemplate unlimited guarantees of security, but rather security with reasonable limits of time and of general character.

If finally concluded, this supplemental agreement will be separate from the treaty itself and will be made public. The discussion on this subject continued to-day at the session of the Council of Three, and is understood to have centered largely on phraseology and form.

The Echo de Paris says that the agreement has been completed and adds that Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson at a meeting this morning were to draft the final form of the agreement.

FALL HURTS PRINCE ALFONSO.

Slips 1,000 Feet on Snowbank While Skiing.
BRUNN, May 7.—Prince Alfonso of Orleans was injured seriously yesterday while skiing near Brunnen, near Lake Lucerne. He slipped down a snowbank 1,000 feet into a gravel pit. The Prince was taken to a hospital at Zurich.

Prince Alfonso, who is an infant of Spain, is 33 years old and a son of Prince Alphonse of Bourbon-Orleans, Duke of Galliera.

ADRIATIC ON FIRE, BUT REACHES PORT

Burning Cargo Reported as Vessel Passes Ireland.

LONDON, May 7.—The White Star liner Adriatic, which left New York on April 26, passed Brownhead at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening with a fire in her cargo, according to a wireless message received from the steamship at Valentia, Ireland, and transmitted here. The message said that the bunker hold had been sealed up.

The Adriatic arrived in Liverpool yesterday, according to a cablegram received at the White Star Company's offices here. Officials of the company said this message made no mention of any fire.

Costa Rican Rebels Name Chief.
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 7.—Costa Rican revolutionists have issued a proclamation naming Julio Acosta, provincial President and have solicited recognition of the new administration by Central American republics. Telegraphic communication has been suspended between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

To Deport 1,700 Anarchists.
BURENOS ATERES, May 7.—The police of this city are rapidly rounding up alleged anarchists and it is stated in police circles that 1,700 men suspected of being members of anarchistic organizations will be deported.

TREATY TERMS SATISFACTORY, CAPITAL VIEW

Suppression of German Military and Full Reparation Regarded as Secure.

LEAGUE IS INTERWOVEN

Impression Given That Covenant May Be Dropped Without Killing Document.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The terms of the treaty of peace as given out here in an official summary by the State Department meet with general approval so far as they remove the German military power and portion out the legitimate fruits of the victory. The terms are viewed as stern, uncompromising and relentless in many respects. It is regarded as a peace dictated with obvious disregard of whether the enemy will relish it, and it is explained that Germany must take it or leave it for other terms still more relentless and severe.

From the time the summary began to reach here in early editions of the afternoon papers the first general impression was one of distinct satisfaction. The initial impression in official circles and among the comparatively few Senators and Representatives here was one of thankfulness that the Germans were at last being told by their conquerors the price they would have to pay.

The attitude which the representatives of the American people later will assume toward the entangling ramifications of the treaty will not be defined until the document has been studied and analyzed. The impression is that the important features of the treaty, especially those shackling and punishing Germany, can be maintained intact and that it will be clearly possible for the United States, so far as itself is concerned, to eliminate unnecessary complications such as details of the League of Nations without in any serious way jeopardizing the work of the Peace Conference.

The big feature that stood out here after the summary had been read was the following:

The treaty is in such form that amendments to make it fit American needs and the American constitutional form of government would not materially alter the situation respecting the European nations and Germany.

League Not a Vital Feature.

The League of Nations covenant is cited as the first section of the treaty and is interwoven in some of the other sections. But it was at once noted here that the League covenant does not figure in any of the really vital features in which the United States has any interest. For example, all the important work of carrying out the treaty is left to commissions having to do with reparations, military, financial and economic clauses. It is noted too that such important European matters as the disposition of the former German colonies, values paid in reparation, disposition of the German fleet, are left for the associated Powers to decide without reference to the League plan.

The League's functions admittedly are of such a character that the United States is not constrained to maintain a direct interest in them, especially as Europe may be well able to handle these and other similar problems with its own league or in its own way without help from America.

Senators, including some of those who have consistently opposed the League of Nations plan, declined to comment on the treaty to-night, insisting that they desired time to carefully study the summary. In many cases no comment will be forthcoming for publication until the text of the treaty itself is received.

Germany Second Class Power.

Opinions expressed privately were in some cases decidedly antagonistic to the general idea of keeping the United States entangled in European affairs, and the impression in other quarters was that the treaty tied the United States up to European entanglements more tightly than the league plan itself.

Senator Kenyon (Iowa), Republican, said:

"The treaty reduces Germany to a second class Power, and has removed militarism from the face of the earth."

Senators Lodge (Mass.), Borah (Idaho), and Johnson (Cal.), Republicans, declined to comment on the treaty, saying they preferred to wait until the full text had been received. This was the attitude also of Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Democrat, retiring chairman

SECRET PARLEY WITH GERMANS HOPE OF ALLIES

Will Endeavor to Prevent Enemy Delegates Airing Counter Claims.

TRADE OPENING SOUGHT

Defeated People Have Clever Scheme to Rebuild Stricken France Themselves.

By LAURENCE HILLS,
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, May 7.—The Entente Allies and associated Powers are preparing to throw complete secrecy over the negotiations with the Germans at the Peace Congress, which opened at Versailles to-day with the delivery of the treaty, and probably will force the Germans to consent to the policy of silence. The idea is to keep all knowledge of the discussions from the world until the treaty is ready to be signed, probably the end of this month or early in June.

No one here believes that this policy will succeed, since the Germans are relying upon publicity to aid their cause. The German delegates are prepared to make their fight against the peace treaty with counter proposals as their weapons. They will direct the same guile that filled the United States with spies and tried to persuade Mexico to attack the United States in an effort to make the victorious Powers "take something just as good."

Base of German Fight.

This is established not only by reports received from Versailles, but from the interior of Germany. As foretold by THE SUN, the Germans intend to make their chief fight against territorial losses, including the Saar Valley, Silesia and Danzig, on the ground that the surrender of these would be a violation of the fourteen points. They have prepared a clever plan regarding reparations with which they will try to hoodwink the Allies into helping them gain by trickery what they failed to gain by arms—economic domination of northern France and Belgium.

This proposal is that instead of paying a sum of money for reconstructing the destroyed regions Germany shall herself rebuild them with her own hands and materials. "We are willing to undertake reconstruction and furnish everything necessary," the Germans say.

They propose that all German prisoners of war shall be released and returned to Germany and that German mechanics, masons, carpenters and laborers be sent to northern France to do the necessary work. All stolen machinery they will offer to replace, tit for tat, but every tit will be German.

Creating German Market.

The effect of this proposal would be, first, many honest German workmen would get jobs while the German economic life was being slowly rebuilt. Second, northern France would be dependent upon Germany for every bit of machinery that had to be repaired or replaced, thus creating a market for German products.

The counter proposal respecting the Saar Valley is not only as predicted—that Germany would furnish coal for France—but that the Saar coal is unfit for the purpose for which France wants it, namely, to feed blast furnaces in Alsace-Lorraine; therefore Germany will agree to furnish 60,000,000 tons of Ruhr coal of better quality than the Saar product, which they will contend is only fit for stove coal.

Concerning Danzig they will set up

(Continued on Third Page.)

Discharged Fighters Build New Smoke Army

TWO "ex-gobs" send in a contribution to THE SUN TOBACCO FUND, and say in their letter: "Now that we are out of the ranks we want to do what we can to keep the fund going; other boys are like us and would like to help too."

Donors to the smoke fund past, present and future should read their inspiring letter printed on page 13.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Summary of Main Points of Treaty Which Conquerors Demand That Germany Sign

THE main points in the treaty of peace, as delivered to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles at the opening of the Peace Congress yesterday, are:

Alsace and Lorraine go to France. All the bridges over the Rhine on their borders are to be in French control.

The port of Danzig is internationalized permanently and most of upper Silesia is ceded to Poland, whose independence Germany recognizes. Poland also receives the province of Posen and that portion of the province of West Prussia west of the Vistula.

The Saar coal basin is internationalized temporarily. The coal mines go to France.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Germany's colonies are taken from her by the clause in which she renounces all her territorial and political rights outside Europe. The League of Nations will work out the mandatory system for governing these colonies.

To Belgium is given conditionally the Malmédy and Eupen districts of Prussia, bordering on Belgium, with opportunity for the inhabitants to protest. The League of Nations has the final decision. Luxembourg is set free from the German customs union.

All concessions and territory in China must be renounced. Shantung is ceded to Japan. Germany recognizes the French in Morocco, and the British protectorate over Egypt.

German troops and authorities must evacuate Schleswig-Holstein north of the Kiel Canal within ten days after peace. A commission will be appointed to supervise a vote of self-determination in the territory, and the districts wishing to join Denmark will be ceded by Germany.

Heligoland must be demolished, and by German labor; the Kiel Canal must be opened to all nations.

The German cables in dispute are surrendered.

Germany may not have an army of more than 100,000 men, and may not resort to conscription.

She must raze all her forts for fifty kilometers east of the Rhine, and is almost entirely prohibited from producing war material. Violation of the fifty kilometer zone restriction will be considered an act of war.

Only six capital ships, of not more than 10,000 tons each, are allowed Germany for her navy. She is permitted six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats in addition to six battleships, but no submarines.

All civilian damages are to be reimbursed by Germany, her initial payment to be \$5,000,000,000, with subsequent payments to be secured by bonds.

She must replace shipping ton for ton, handing over a great part of her mercantile tonnage and turning out new construction for this purpose. She also must devote her economic resources to rebuilding the devastated regions.

Parts of Germany will be occupied on a diminishing scale until reparation is made.

Germany must agree to the trial of former Emperor William by an international court for a supreme offence against international morality and to the trial of others of her subjects for violations of the laws and customs of war.

The Allies and Germany accept the League of Nations, Germany, however, accepting only in principle and not as a member.

All treaties and agreements with Bolshevik Russia must be abrogated, as well as the treaty of Bucharest with Rumania.

German prisoners of war are to be repatriated, but the Allies will hold German officers as hostages for Germans accused of crimes.

[The full text of the official summary of the peace treaty is printed on pages 8 and 9.]

ITALY TO GUIDE, THEN GET FIUME COLONY AWARDS BY THE COUNCIL

Jugo-Slav Harbor to Be Built on Adriatic Before City Reverts in 1923.

ROME MAKES SACRIFICES

Foregoes Some Claims on Dalmatian Coast—Orlando Welcomed to Paris.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 7.—As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations, Premier Orlando accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the League of Nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

During the four years of Italian administration a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agrum and other cities.

Italy, it is understood, also is prepared to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast. The proposal which induced the Italians to return to Paris was made to them by Camille Garrere, the French Ambassador at Rome.

Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, arrived in Paris from Rome this morning. The Premier arrived at the Paris "White House" just as the Council of Four assembled and resumed his seat in the Council.

LONDON, May 7.—When Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino landed in Paris this morning they were welcomed by Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch. An ovation was given to the Italian delegates by the Italian colony.

French Premier Says War Has Cost Too Much Not to Take All Necessary Precautions and Guarantees for the Future.

RANTZAU IN HIS REPLY RAISES ISSUE OF CULPABILITY OF ALLIES

Head of German Delegation Demands Peace on Basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points—Charges Many Deaths to Delay in Granting Armistice.

ADMITS MILITARY POWER IS BROKEN

Historic Meeting at Versailles on Fourth Anniversary of Sinking of Lusitania—Wilson on French Premier's Right and Lloyd George on His Left.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—In the same room where Bismarck imposed the most crushing terms upon France that he and his military advisers could find, the treaty of peace, describing the terms upon which the allied and associated Powers will make peace with Germany, was delivered to the German plenipotentiaries this afternoon at 3:10 o'clock. It was fitting that the terms of the treaty, which will mean the end of Germany as a military and naval power, were delivered on the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine with the loss of 1,154 civilian lives.

Premier Clemenceau as the presiding officer opened the plenary session of the peace conference with this address to the German delegates:

Gentlemen, Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire:

It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and great Powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account.

You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions, and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations.

To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our side all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one.

I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the conference for discussion, and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place, and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing.

The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have the maximum period of fifteen days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of fifteen days the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them.

After having examined the observations presented within the aforementioned period, the Supreme Council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final global (worldwide) answer must be given by this delegation.

The President wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days, any observations from the German delegation on any point of the treaty, we shall not wait until the end of the fifteen days to give our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document.

Reply of German Spokesman.

Paul Dutasta, Secretary-General of the Peace Conference, then delivered a copy of the treaty to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, who made a brief reply, as follows:

Gentlemen: We are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German army is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers may make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who are worthy of being punished.

It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility that this great war of the world has come to pass and that it was made in the way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German Government at The Hague Peace Conference, its actions and omissions